The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,917—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3864	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2863	530	E. M. Edmond	11th ,,
(a) KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	18th ,,
— VERONA	3069	600	E. Ashdown	25th ,,
(a) PONANA	3139	550	H. W. Isbell	2nd Oct.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	9th ,,
(a) THIBET	2138	400	W. R. Jordon	16th ,,
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Bristow	23rd ,,
(a) LOMBARDY	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	30th ,,

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [a] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
INDUS	3961	600	S. D. Shallard	16th Sept.
ZAMBESI	2481	370	A. Sykes	24th ,,
TRINCRAN	2589	460	E. Stewart	8th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Maragon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May 1880.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd September, 1880, at 2 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Chittapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,030 Tons, on TUESDAY, 7th September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bearein, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th September, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DAGAOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearance, passing and forwarding of goods, from all of which particulars are of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on their of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 160	Rs. 80
Suez	380	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	34	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	360	145

Including Wine / Without food

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880,
CHINA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books and information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 25th August 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	C. Lloyd	2700	400	about 26th Sept.
S. S. WIPPOW HALL	... T. Collin	2700	400	to follow.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	ditto
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL	... Collin	2100	300	ditto
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nominal.
S. S. INDIA	Geo. A. Read.	2280	500	about 21st Sept.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2284	500	to follow.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson.	2000	400	,, ,,
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig.	2050	421	,, ,,

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
,,	Liverpool	,, 600
,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS within FIFTEEN DAYS.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,905
FUNDS IN HAND	£976,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING Co., LIMITED.

Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1866,"

By which the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed for.

CAPITAL Rs. 6,50,000,
IN 26,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 EACH.
Rs. 10 PAYABLE ON APPLICATION,
AND
Rs. 15 PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT,
Which make the Shares fully paid up and without any further liability whatever.

The Directors of the Company in India to be appointed by the Shareholders at their First General Meeting, to be held within four months of registration, thus giving incoming Shareholders an opportunity of Election in the management of their affairs.

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND BROKERS,
Messrs. TREMAYNE & Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AGENT IN LONDON,
FRANCIS G. LANE, Esq., Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS,
Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER, and DINSHAW.

AUDITOR,
H. R. CORMACK, Esq.

Secretary,
L. J. LEVEY, Esq.

BANKERS,
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
CAMPBELL M. THOMAS, Esq., C.E.M.E.

SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES,
A. N. PEARSON, M.E., A.I.C., F.C.S., of Royal School of Mines, London, England.

REGISTERED OFFICES:—24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE "WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited," has been constituted for the purpose of purchasing the Hump Estate in South Wynaad, and developing its metallic and mineral resources, especially GOLD.

The Hump Estate is situated in the southern portion of the Wynaad plateau, the recognised Gold Region of India, and lies about 20 miles distant from Devala, and 7 from Vythery, the chief village of the district. The whole of the property was until recent years clothed with the acres being cleared for the purposes of coffee cultivation that the existence was revealed of several well-defined quartz reefs entering the slopes of the mountains. Upon breaking small boulders of the surface stone specimens of free gold were readily obtained, but even in the face of such evidence as this as to the richly auriferous character of the quartz the promoters of this Company decided not to go before the public until the unimpeachable testimony of a professional expert should have satisfied them that the opinion they themselves had formed was soundly based. They, therefore, determined on obtaining the opinion of Professor Vazee Simons, of London, a gentleman whose scientific attainments as a geologist and mineralogist have placed him in the first rank of his profession, and whose intimate acquaintance with the auriferous deposits of Australia, renders his opinion an extremely valuable one, and gives every guarantee of the great value of the property and its peculiar eligibility for mining enterprise. The following is Professor Symon's report:—

POOKOTE CLUB, VYTHERY, S. WYNAAD,
August 16, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,—Complying with your request to furnish you with a Report on the Quartz Reefs on Estate "*The Hump*," after a very careful examination, I have now the honour to do so as follows:—

"THE HUMP"

Position. Can be described as situated on the South Wynaad plateau, distant some eight miles from the summit of the Tambrocherry Pass (or Ghaut), from which the Port of *Calicut* is only some 33 miles distant. The Government Road is within about 5½ miles, and it is not more than 20 miles in a direct line from "*Devala*," where at the present moment several Gold Mining Companies are prosecuting their operations, most extensively and with great energy.

Area. This property is in extent about 1,000 acres, of which 210 acres more or less are under cultivation (coffee), and 16 acres are planted with guinea grass, so valuable as fodder for the necessary cattle for draught and other purposes on such Estates.

Quartz Reefs. I found a Quartz Reef situated above a quarter of a mile behind the bungalow, which I name "Yonge's Reef," and which is a fine large Reef running about North 40 degrees East and seemingly dipping East.

This reef presents highly auriferous appearances, and upon one of the specimens examined by myself, I found very fine gold specks. I have to-day also had sent to me by Mr. Yonge a sample of stone, the result of further explorations on which fine gold is distinctly visible.

A portion of stone from this reef was sent to the Bombay Mint for assay, the result being a yield of nine pennyweights nineteen grains to the ton of stone which under proper manugements leaves a large margin for profit.

This reef is about two feet wide at the outcrop and is enclosed by the decomposed country rock, "Hornblend and Quartz gneissoid," and, as far as can be at present seen, it would be easily worked from the surface.

There is also a very fine reef on guinea grass Hill, running N. 50 degrees W., and seemingly entering the country perpendicularly.

This reef is about six feet wide on the bank, and has all the appearance of gold-bearing quartz, being in many respects, as observed by myself in Victoria and other auriferous countries, similar in aspect to their auriferous quartz.

Mining operations can be carried on either by shafts or adits, as the mountain containing this reef is very steep.

There are also five fine wide reefs cropping out on the top of Boundary Hill, and N. 20 degrees E. for some chains, but as the surface is quite flat, and no excavations had been made, I had not an opportunity of judging of their value; they had, however, all the appearances of the quartz of the district.

Old Workings. Although I found no indications of ancient workings on *this* land, this can be accounted for by the density of the jungle, making it impracticable for the natives to get into it easily for such a purpose. Notwithstanding this, it is subject of common report amongst them that their forefathers used to work on the bed of the river getting gold which must have come from these reefs. Besides this, the river runs through *Catapora*, as well as the *Hump* flowing through the *Charlotte* Estate, and so to *Parlacoon*, on which estate, in former times, washing for gold was extensively carried on.

Water Power. It may be here stated that, until within a comparatively short period, the whole of this portion of the country is supposed to have been unexplored and untrodden by human beings.

Through the property there runs a stream of water of great volume, the result of a large water shed, and which, I am informed, flows all the year round. From the nature of the Valley also a dam could be easily and inexpensively constructed, enabling quartz crushing and the other various operations requiring power to be conducted at a minimum cost.

This is in itself a consideration of much importance, and would greatly assist in making this a very favourable mining venture.

Timber. There being several hundred acres of fine Timber trees on this property, ample opportunities would arise for its profitable use in the construction of the frame works of the crushing and other machinery, buildings, bridges, props, shafts, &c., &c., saving large sums of money which would otherwise have to be expended on these necessary and expensive items, as the wood can be procured at the very insignificant cost of felling and transporting.

Steam Power. Should at any time the water power require to be supplemented by steam power, the supply of fuel is practically inexhaustible and at hand for the trifling cost and trouble of collecting it.

Labour. Native labour is exceedingly inexpensive, and, I am told, is readily procured in any quantity, but as directors and supervisors of the works I recommend the importation of practical *Australian Miners*.

Roads. I find the roads on the Estate in excellent order, and communicating with the well maintained town of *Calicut* on the Malabar Coast, to which place all the requisite machinery, &c., can be cheaply shipped and transported thence to the site of the works.

Railway. Should, however, the proposed Railway from *Beypore* to *Mysore* become an accomplished fact, which I am led to believe there is every prospect of its being, this property will in every respect be greatly enhanced in value.

General Remarks. It is somewhat unfortunate that you have not had sufficient time before my return to England to have opened out on the reefs to a greater extent and cleared portions of the jungle, so that my examinations could have been more complete and searching, nevertheless, I can say with every degree of confidence, that considering the position of the property, its *extent*, the *gold* actually visible, the general *character* of the stone being as it is full of the metalliferous compounds usually accompanying and found in *auriferous quartz*, the discoveries made on neighbouring Estates, the ample *water power*, the serviceable and easily procured *timber*, the abandant and cheap *labour*, the excellence of the *roads*, the fairly healthy *climate*, and the vicinity of the *seaport*, "The Hump" affords to the mining adventurer possessed with a sufficiency of capital, a very fair field for mining enterprise and speculation, and which, with strictly economical and scientific management, promises to yield in time a handsome return to the investors.

These conditions being assured, and fair allowance made for the usual mining contingencies, I, with every hope and belief in the successful development of this property, beg to subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

W. VAZIE SIMONS,
Geologist, Metallurgical and Analytical Chemist, Assayer, &c.,
149, Strand, London.

It will be observed from the above report that the analysis of the parcel of merely surface stone (selected at random and showing no visible gold) is certified by the Assay Master of H. M.'s Mint as yielding 9 dwt. 19 grs. of gold to the ton of quartz. It is instructive to compare this return with some o' the results obtained in the richest of the auriferous districts of Australia. The following is extracted from Mr. R. Brough-Smyth's Official Report:—"The Black Hill Company at Ballarat crushed 283,550 tons of quartz which gave an average of 2 dwt. 23 grs. per ton, yet the dividends paid amounted to £23,900;" while the St. John Del Rey Mine in Brazil, the £5 shares of which are now quoted at £240 per each, has paid many thousands per cent. in dividends, and is now returning upwards of £10,000 *monthly* profit on an average yield of only 2 dwt. of gold to the ton of quartz.

The enormous profits which can be made from quartz mining, where there is a somewhat better yield or gold than in the case of the 'Black Hill' and the St. John Del Rey, is instanced by the success of such companies as the Port Philip and Colonial, and the York Peninsular in Australia, amongst numbers of others in various parts of the world which on small outlays have given colossal fortunes to their proprietors.

In the case of the present Company it is proposed to erect with all possible despatch three of Marsden's new patent crushing machines. The recent invention and introduction of this new machinery may be said to have revolutionised the old methods of gold mining, and to have increased its prospects and capabilities a hundred fold.

It is estimated that the cost of erection with all contingent expenses will not exceed £8,000, and that the work done ought not at the lowest computation to fall short of 300 tons of quartz crushed per diem. Taking the yield of gold to be only 8 dwt. per ton of stone, the result, when calculated, points to a very handsome profit. It is sufficient to say that it is difficult to compute it at less than cent: per cent. per annum. But it is only reasonable to assume that the yield of gold will prove in excess of 8 dwt. (it will be remembered the surface a[illegible] 9½ dwt., also that experience has [illegible] that the reefs increase in richness as they gain in depth), and it is no exaggeration to say that the returns would then amount to figures which in any other industry would be considered simply fabulous.

It is believed that a more legitimate or promising mining enterprise has rarely been placed before the public. The property, as is abundantly testified by the professional report upon it, possesses in its water-power and situation every condition of successful development, while the existence of its auriferous resources is not a mere problematical possibility, but a fact which has been most accurately and conclusively established. Lastly, it may be mentioned that the price at which it has been acquired may be considered unusually moderate, being less than one-fourth of the sum paid for the Moyar property, also situate in Wynaad, the last Indian Gold Mining Company incorporated in London and the shares of which already stand at 100 per cent. premium. The exact terms of the purchase appear in two contracts which are open for inspection at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company. The title is freehold: a point of much importance.

Two hundred acres of the property are planted with coffee in fine cultivation and full bearing. The crop picked last year amounted to 33 tons, which at present market rates represent a gross value of about £3,000. It will of course be open to the company to maintain these valuable plantations as a subsidiary source of gain by appropriating a portion of the profits realized by the gold to this purpose.

APPLICATION for SHARES to be made to Messrs. TREMAYNE & Co., 24, Apollo St., Bombay, in the form enclosed, which must be accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 10 per share.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER up to 2 p.m. on MONDAY the 13th September 1880 for the following Contract:—

Laying 4" and 3" inch Water Mains along the North end of the DeLisle Road and other minor works in connection therewith.

The Specification, Forms of Tenders, and other information can be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.

Bombay Municipality Office of the Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge, 1st September 1880.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS within FIFTEEN DAYS.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE COMPANY'S BOOKS for the year CLOSE on the 18th NOVEMBER NEXT, and all who assure on the Participating Scheme before that date will share in the FIVE YEARS' PROFITS then to be decided.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
GEORGE OLIVER, Acting Secretary.
Madras Office: BINNY & Co., Chief Agents.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill on the seashore just vacated by Mr. G. B. STACEY. Rent Rs. 150 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort, House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession an upper-storied COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW at Chopaty facing the sea, especially adopted for a Parsee family. Rent Rs. 150, now undergoing thorough repairs. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort, House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, an upper-storied portion of an upper-storied BUNGALOW situate in Colaba facing the sea on the West side, having a separate entrance, store-room, and outhouses. Rent Rs. 75 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort, House Agent.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in BOMBAY the sum of Rupees 15,605, being the 15th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

J. H. Grant,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Sept. 1880.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED a Box containing Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Single, Double and Four-in-hand, plated mounted Harnesses. A new 4-seated Canoe Barouche, built by Louis Fulker of Salisbury, Riding and Driving Whips, Racing Snaffles Bits.

A thoroughbred Chesnut Australian Riding Horse, height 16 hands, aged 5 years, grand action, broken into Saddle, suitable for a Charger up to weight.

An office Miniature BROUGHAM, the property of Surgeon General Hunter, proceeded to England.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BEVERAGES FOR CHOTA HAZRI DURING THE MONSOON.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

Santo.....per ½ lb. packet, Cash.....Rs. 0 12
Surfin .... ,, ,, ... ,, 1- 2
Vanille ... ,, ,, ... ,, 1- 4

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION
SEVERAL MILLION POUNDS
Cocoas, Cocoatina, Cocoa Nibs, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, an elegant ENGLISH-BUILT BUGGY, by KESTERTON, almost new, very light. Apply at the POST COACH FACTORY, MODY BAY.

MINING ENGINEER WANTED to examine and report on the minerals of a tract of land. Apply stating terms to "TUBALCAIN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND) this year's SPRING CROP TEAS of some of the SELECT and WELL KNOWN PLANTATIONS in the KANGRA VALLEY, 24, CHURCH GATE STREET. SOLE AGENTS of HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED. POONA AGENTS.—Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA.

LOST yesterday, in Rampart Row, a small Black Poodle Pup. Any person returning it to the Terminus Hotel will be rewarded.

VIENNA BENT WALNUTWOOD CHAIRS—light, strong, and elegant, Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 66 per dozen.—Apply to J. NEUBERG.

GUISLER'S CHAMPAGNE.—Quarts, Credit Rs. 50, Cash Rs. 48. Pints, Credit Rs. 26-3, Cash Rs. 25-8. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, the celebrated Dumlote Teas of Season 1880. Pekoe Souchong Re. 1-6 and Pekoe Mixture Re. 1-8 per lb. Apply to D. P. BATHA & Co., 26, Apollo Street.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at Rs. 24 per dozen. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 14, Apollo Street.

WANTED a CHEAP PASSAGE to the Continent by CANAL STEAMER. "S. T.," care of this PAPER.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table, at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—TO LET, TOP FLOOR, Cool and Commodious. Rent Rs. 90. Address "H.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ham, &c., at PEARSE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLERY AND TABLEPLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

	"A," Best Quality with tang rivet.	"B," Medium Quality with pin rivet.	"C," Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives, ... Cash, Per doz.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Dessert Knives, ... ,, ,,	25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife & Fork) ,, the pair	10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers (,, ,,) ,, ,,	10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... ,, ... Each	4 8	3 8	2 8
COMPLETE SET, as above ..... Cash	Rs. 80 8	64 8	53 8

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks	Cash, Per dozen	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 34 0
Dessert Forks	,, ,,	20 0	25 0
Table Spoons	,, ,,	25 0	34 0
Dessert Spoons	,, ,,	20 0	25 0
Tea Spoons	,, ,,	11 0	16 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	,, ,,	12 8	18 0
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	,, ,,	12 8	18 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	,, Each	1 2	1 8
Gravy Spoons	,, ,,	5 8	6 12
Chatni Spoons	,, ,,	3 0	3 8
Sugar Spoons	,, ,,	1 4	1 8
Sugar Tongs	,, ,,	2 4	3 0
Ice Tongs	,, ,,	4 8	5 0
Ice Claws, Scissor shaped	,, ,,	8 0	9 0
Butter Knives	,, ,,	2 4	3 0
Sauce Ladles	,, ,,	2 4	3 8
Soup Ladles	,, ,,	8 8	10 0
Sugar Sifters	,, ,,	2 8	3 0
Fish Helpers	,, Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	,, ,,	3 0	4 8

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE,

Comprehending

12 Table Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	2 Sauce Ladles
12 Dessert Forks	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Soup Ladles
12 Table Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Spoons	1 Marrow Spoon	2 Pairs Ice Claws	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Tea Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Butter Knives	
6 Egg Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	2 Pickle Forks	

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN,
In brass bound teakwood chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash Rs. 240.

TREACHER & Co.'s LILY PATTERN,
In brass bound teakwood chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED PATTERN,
In brass bound teakwood chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s THREADED PATTERN.
In brass bound teakwood chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATSON & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

SPECIAL SALE OF REMNANTS
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,

MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO LADY FERGUSSON.

LADIES who are in the habit of sending home for their Dresses will find that by ordering them at MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE., they have all the advantages of Fashionable Making and Materials, perfect fit and reasonable prices, without all the difficulties of delayed communication, with Home Dress-makers, whose inexperience of India causes their Dresses very often to be unsuitable for a hot climate.

Samples in great variety. Estimates, Plates, and descriptions sent on application to all parts of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES FAVRE, LEUBA & CO. BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases	*Rs.*	25 0	0
In Hunting cases	,,	30 0	0
In Half-Hunting cases	,,	35 0	0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, AND GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good timekeeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not affect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N. B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOVELTIES AT THE LAMP WAREHOUSE OF THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN, THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN, THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES, WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamp will be promptly sent on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
MANUFACTURED BY
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY,

THE ONLY Preparation AUTHORISED to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the Inventor.

2 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 1-2. 4 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 2-0.

The Public are recommended to the use of this particular Preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

THE COMPANY'S WHOLESALE
QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,
FOR AUGUST, 1880,
Sent Free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

IN the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical Friends and Constituents throughout India to whose notice and that of the Profession generally we submit the following considerations.

Through our London Agency we are in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday still quote Consols at 97⅞ and Reuter at Fcs. 99⅜. Indian Government Securities are unchanged at 86½ and 87½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half respectively. The market rate of discount is still quoted at ½ below the Bank rate, as also are Indian 4 months' sight bills.

Coffee in London is unchanged in value; but a decline of 10s. per ton is reported in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil. Wheat is dull, and prices are rather easier.

The quotations for Ex. Banks shares telegraphed yesterday show no change in Orientals or Mercantile, which are still quoted at £19 10s. and £23 10s. respectively. Chartereds are quoted at £23 10s., an advance of 10s., and Hongkong and Shanghai £37 10s., a decline of 30s.

The Manchester market for Peice-Goods yesterday was flat at a decline of ⅛d. to 1-4d. per piece in the wider makes of Shirtings, Madapollams, and Jaconets, and of ⅛d. per lb in Yarns according to Reuter, but private advices merely report the market quiet at previous prices. In Liverpool the Cotton market closed dull at a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Bombay descriptions. Americans on the spot were unchanged, but for forward delivery a decline of 3-32d. per lb. is reported. The day's sales were 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. The New York telegrams of yesterday quote ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 12 cents per lb. and futures for November delivery at 16·51, an advance of ·10 cents per lb. The following are the total figures of the receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports for the past three seasons, as from to-day the new season commences, and the arrivals at the ports will be looked for with general interest:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total Receipts at U. S. ports from 1st Sept. to 31st Aug.	4,937,600	4,449,900	4,262,000

It is worthy of note that, notwithstanding the increase of about half a million in bales this year compared with last, the price of Mid.-Uplands to-day in Liverpool is 5-16d. per lb. higher than it then was.

Bar Silver in London yesterday was unaltered at 52¼d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has again been very quiet, and the Banks are buyers of House Paper at 1-32d. decline on our yesterday's quotations, although still willing to draw on previous terms. There are, however, very few bills making, and until we have a downfall of rain, there is little prospect of any increase in our export trade. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8¹⁄₁₆d.	per Rs.	
" Telegraphic	...1s. 8 3-32d.	"	
" 3 months' sight	...1s. 8¼d.	"	
" 4 "	...1s. 8 5-16d.	"	
Credits 3 "	...1s. 8 11-32d.	"	
Documents 3 "	...1s. 8½d.	"	
Francs 3 "	...2 15	"	

On Calcutta, rates are quoted at Rs. 100 3-32 for demand and Rs. 99⅞ for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market has been quiet to-day, and only a small business has been reported at quoted rates, viz.:—Fours, Rs. 96½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 104½. Port Trust Bonds Rs. 94, and Municipal 5 per cent. Loan at Rs. 103½.

SHARES are fairly steady. In Press Companies, Bearce and Mudassis have advanced Rs. 5 each, and in Mill shares Hindustans are Rs. 15 dearer, Khatau Mucconjee Rs. 5, Morarjees Rs. 10, New Great Eastern Rs. 15, and Soonderdas Rs. 10; and a decline of Rs. 30 per share is reported in Victorias; Rs. 15 in Prince of Wales and Rs. 5 in Mazagons.

FREIGHTS.—There is no increase in the amount of business passing, and rates are nominally 22s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool, 25s. per ton (paid here at par) for Marseilles and Genoa, and 30s. per ton for Trieste and Venice.

COTTON continues in the same lifeless condition with nothing doing at all for export.

LINSEED is in fair demand at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—The nominal rate for Guzerat is still Rs. 6 per cwt.

WHEAT.—With the unfavourable crop prospects dealers have raised the price for hard for local consumption, Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy, but soft White is still selling at Rs. 32 to Rs. 33 per candy.

IMPORTS remain very dull, but prices for both Goods and Yarns are nominally unaltered.

BOMBAY SHARE AND STOCK LIST.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	25,000	500	350	5 p.ct.	495
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	122
Chartd Bk. L & C	40,000	20	all	8 do	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
H'kong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India	37,500	25	12½	5 do	104
Oriental Bank	80,000	25	all	5 do	270

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,92	2p. ct.	800
Freen Land	1,000	15	10	100	36
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,250	2,500	2,03	*	35xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,48	1,48	10	120

*P. T. Bond.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	125	5,000	2,25	50	975
Albert Ginning Co.	200	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurla	200	2,000	1,10	12	1,160
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,20	32	400
Bailey	625	1,000	1000	20 p. a	500
Bearce Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	600	600	all	50	430
New Indian Press	1,000	250	200	10	112½
Bombay Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	350	all	10	84
Calabar Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	70	660
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	600	300	all	10	300
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	all	10	300
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	5	1,900
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.c.	400
Hindustan	600	2,000	2,00	50	993
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	8	255
Prince of W. Press	150	....	1,00	7	750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,800	750	11	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	20	425
Velkart's Press Co.	150	1,000	all	5	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	...	400
Auglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	3	85
Alfred Manufacturing Co	2,000	500	500	15	520
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p.a.	1,750
Bhowanagar Mills	800	2,000	2,000	100	210
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	300
Carnac Mills S. W. & W. Co.	2,500	500	5	30	710
Coorla Mills	500	1,000	1,000	20	6 0
D. Spinning Co.	2,000	2,000	all	30	800
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	a.	..	495
Gokuldas Spinning Co.	1,000	500	400	20	595
Hindustan	600	1,000	1,000	4	1,045
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	750	1,000	1,000	..	625
Jaffar Ali Spinning Co.	500	500	500	50	675
Jeevraj Mills	1,000	1,00	1,0 0	15 p. a.	90xd
Khandesh	700	1,000	1,000	30	945xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	4	745
Madras	800	1,250	1,250	75	1,435
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	30 p. a.	1,350
Manockjee Petit's	2,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	155
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,130
National Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	40	925
New Spinning	1,400	1,00	1,000	20 p. a.	1,145
Oriental	4,000	225	225	..	100
Phœnix Spinning Co.	1,250	500	500	..	500
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	760
Shahabad Mills	..	2,00	1,00	30	1,045
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	890
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-4-0	5 p. ct.	312
Do New £20 shares	..	£20	13 6-4-0	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-0	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-14-0	do	32
S. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,160
Do. New £15 Shares	..	£18	196 5-13	do	365

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	690
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co. (Limited)	1,250	100	100	8 p.c.	A 140 B 13
Bombay Harbour Trading Corporation	1,000	2,0	2,0	..	..
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association	5,0	..	..	225	2,105xd
Anchor Loading and Shipping Co.	0	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Mechanics' Building Co.	500	500	300	36	380
Oriental Gas Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Life Assurance Security	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Life Insurance Co.	5,000	200	50	..	50
Indian Association for Assistance	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	23
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1000	1 00	100 p.a.	855xd
Rosewater & Co	..	500	all	71	210
Thacker & Co	..	1,000	100	10	130

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons, Captain W. J. Rule, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain R. C. Dixon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 66 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydall Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain Owen Ll yd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (7th August), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Playfair, Mr Anderson, Mrs Bourne and three children, Mr Haldoass, Mrs Leer and infant, and Mr Middleton.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Rydall Hall (s)	Lloyd	Liverpool, Aug 9.
1	H. M. Orontes (s)	.....	Portsmouth, Aug 3.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
1	Ba nurs (s)	Gavin	Kurrachee.
Sept. 1	Si dh-na (s)	er	Kurrachee.
	Pe ke	Parle	Jachan. Mauritius.
	Gaor elle	ebaux	Jeron.
	India s)	Brazoolet	Java.
	Ilan Ramoid (s)	Jones	Calcutta.
	Colaba (s)	Henderson	Calcutta.
	H n Alpine	Rule	Calcutta.

The steamer Henry Bolckow, Dixon, to Persian Gulf, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer India, to Jeddah, Kurrachee and Liverpool.
Steamer Thessaly, to Calcutta.
Barque Enal ien Marie, to Mauritius.
Steamer Avoca, to China.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
29 Mongolia's)..... Calcutta.
Aug. DEPARTURES.
29 Eldera (s)..... Calcutta.
Sydney ..... London.
Dunphaile Castle ..... Port Natal.
Sattara ..... Sunderland.
Mongolia(s)..... London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.
Per P and O Co's s s Mongolia, from Calcutta, Aug 29:—To Madras—Mr C Ronaldson, Mr T Anderson and servant, Mr N Mathewson, and a native. To Adelaide—Mr G Morris. To Bombay—Rev rend R Winter. To Melbourne—E Agnew To Southampton—Mrs W Carter, infant and 2 children, Mrs Petty, infant, and 2 children, Miss Singh, and Mr P Schofield.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.
Per P and O Co's s s Mongolia, from Madras, Aug 29:—To Southampton—Mrs A H Stretton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

FROM LONDON.
Khiva s—6 cases moselle Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kashgar s—10 cases claret Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—3 cases soaps Hajee Essac Sab and Son, 35 cases eau de cologne Bell & Andenburg and Co.
Lemnos—2 cases lamps Joseph Soares, 500 pigs lead Trapnell Cama.
Cohasim s—1 hogshead cognac Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Corsica s—10 cases champagne Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Zambesi s—5 cases lamps Essa Ebram.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

FOR LONDON.
Australia s—6 bales hides P Eduljee, 88 packages cloves Hassonbhoy Thaver and Co, 7 packages shells Ludhabhoy Tar Mahomed, 17 cases cardamoms Hurjeevan Mahondas, 19 bundles E tech Cavrimbhoy Ebram, 11 bales skins Peerbhoy Damjee, 14 cases moth powder shells Abdoola Moosa.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
India s—500 cwts wheat Kinloch Nixon and Co, 940 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 1059 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 31st August 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·784
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·762
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless=0)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, NW, NNW, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	228
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	44·8
year	43·96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Sept.	0·10

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 2.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For further direction and costs on Commissioner's Report.
452-77—Macfarlane and G—Champabai vs Luckmidas Narron and another—Macfarlane and G—and Jefferson and P. Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.
462-79—Smith and F Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Doongursey Tejpall and others—Hearn C and L—Macfarlane and G—and Craigie and L.
56-78—C Tyabjee Khudiabhoy alias Dadun Begum and another vs Salma and other—Prescot and W—Part heard.
524-79—Tobin and R—The Allahabad Bank of Bombay vs Muncherjee Bezonjee and others R M Sayani and Smith and F.
512-79—R M Sayani—Muncherjee Bezonjee and others vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and another—Smith and F—Macmohan and G.
116-80—Chalk and W—Dhursey Nunjee and others vs Marwadee Goolchund Lalla—Macfarlane and G.—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSE.
32-80—Smith and F—Nanjee Kalidas and others—Inspendee and Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and another—Inspendee and Cassumbhoy—Inspendee and T—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSE.
428-79—Hearn C and L—Muncherbaw Bezonjee vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co, Ld—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
SHORT CAUSES.
371-8—In person (a pauper)—Gunoo Raghowjee Dulal vs Kamjee Joojajee.
372-80—In person (a pauper)—Rowjee Bin Khoobhaba and another vs Kamajee Joojajee.
LONG CAUSES.
186-80—Balkrishna and B—(A pauper)—Nurbedabai vs Mahadev Narayen and others—In person.
213-80—Shapurjee and T—Wagjee Korejee vs Muljee Canjee—Hore, C and B.
232-79—Shamrao P—Goverochai vs Dewjee Seewa Thakoor and others—Tyebjee and S.
338-79—Khaderun M—Maritambeebee and others—vs Abdool bin Peerbux and others—J C Cama and in person.
438-79—In person—Gunputrao Shivcaram vs Nanabhoy Nowrojee—Muljee and B.
210-80—Hearn C and L—Narsedass Jeetram vs Vussonjee Hurribhas and others.
246-80—Shapurjee and T—Comajee Lingoo vs Ruckmabai and others—Tobin and R.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. SEPTEMBER 1.
Horsley, Lieut Col, 3rd Madras Cavalry, on Med Cert, from Saugor.
Young, Lieut, 19th Lancers, on Med Cert, from Cabul.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 1.
Tandy, Surg Major, on Med Cert, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 28.)

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A R Birks, C S, Assist Commr, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Town of Moulmein, from the date on which he may take over charge of the duties of the office from Maj M. Furlong, and during the absence on furlough of Mr D G Macleod, or until further orders.

Mr R P C Whittall, Offg Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, is transferred from British Burma to the Central Provinces and will revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade, from the date on which he reported his departure from Rangoon.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No. 139 G P, dated 21st May 1880, the re-gnition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr F Dickmann as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon during the absence of Mr A Barckhausen has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

With reference to Notification No. 132 G P, dated 21st May 1880, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of [illegible] at Rangoon during the absence of Mr L. Hernandez has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Suraj Shibram Borah, Medical Officer, in charge of the Naga Hills Dist is appointed to be Assist to the Political Officer, Naga Hills, from the date of this notification.

Mr H A Anderson, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, is appointed temporarily as Assist Political Officer in Kurram, vice Mr J A Grant.

Mr J B Goad, Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed Assist Political Officer in the Naga Hills, from 12th July 1880.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments:—

Judge Advocate-General's Department.

Col J C Fiorne, Deputy Judge Advocate-Genl to be Judge Advocate-General; Col G Nedham, Deppy Judge Advocate, to be Deppy Advocate General; and Capt R F C A Tytler, Offg Deppy Judge Advocate, to be Deppy Judge Advocate, from 21st Aug 1880, vice Col J N Young, whose tour of staff service has expired.

Punjab Frontier Force, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Surg C J McCartie, M D, Offg Medical Officer, to be Medical Officer, vice Surg Maj G C Ross, transferred to civil employment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr Francis John Smith, to be Second Lieut, vice Lieut William Campbell Durham, who has been superseded for absence without leave.

Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Capt Alan Wood Rendell is confirmed in the appointment of Commdt.

Doctor William Forsyth to be Honorary Surg, vice Hony Assist Surg Harry Ford-Clark, who has been superseded for absence without leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut-Col [Bt Col] M Thomson, Bengal Infy, Political Agent 2nd Class, Offg 1st Class, Agent to the Govr-Genl with the ex-King of Oudh, and Supdt of Political Pensions, [p a] for 1 year, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1880, embarking on or after 19th Oct 1880.

Lieut Col J B Saunders, Bengal Cavy, [m c.]

Maj J N Steel, Genl List, Infy, Wing Commdr, 25th [Punjab] Regt of N I, [m c] for 1 year.

Capt W E Gowan, Genl List, Infy, [m c] for 1 year 1880.

Lieut Col S A T Judge, S C S C, Sub Assist Commary Genl, 1-4 Class, is allowed leave in India [m c] for 301 days, under Rule XXVI of the Regulations of 1880, from 5th Mar 1880.

Promotions.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut Col—Maj Oswald Menzies, 26th Aug 1880.

Ordnance Department, Permanent—Sub Conductor George Hobson, Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, to be Conductor.

Sub Conductor [Temporary Conductor] James Williams to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant [Offg Conductor] James McPherson, to be Sub Conductor, on probation, from 4th June 1880, vice Conductor A Campbell, pensioned.

Magazine Sergeant [Offg Conductor] William Cottrell, to be Sub Conductor, on probation, from 6th July 1880, vice Sub Conductor G Preston, remanded.

Sub Conductors McPherson and Cottrel will continue to officiate as Conductors until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sergt Thomas Davies Bone, to be Sub-Conductor, Supernumerary, from 24th March 1874, and his name will stand in the Army List next above that of Sub-Conductor H C Radcliffe.

The Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engr Estbt attached to Local Administrations from 12th July 1880, vice Mr E L Gilbert, deceased:—

I—PERMANENT.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Ex Engr—Mr D Wallace, Central Provinces.
From 4th to 3rd Grade Ex Engr—Mr J W Brassington, Rajputana
From 1st Grade Asst Engr to 4th Grade Ex Engr—Mr A R Colquhoun [Ex Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank], British Burma.

II—TEMPORARY.

From 1st Grade Asst Engr to 4th Grade Ex Engr—Mr R Warder, Mysore, vice Mr Colquhoun, permanently promoted.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr H H O'Connell, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, from N-W P and Oudh to Madras.
Mr A H Mason, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, from N-W P and Oudh to Bengal.
Mr A T Goodfellow, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, from Central India to Bengal.
Sergt T McEwan, Barrack Sergt, Mily Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as a Barrack Master, 2nd Class, from 2nd Aug 1880, to fill a temporary vacancy.
With reference to P W D Notification No 83, dated 12th Mar 1880, Capt W P Tomkins, R E, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Mily Works Branch, is appointed an Asst Secy to the Govt of India, P W D, in the Civil and Mily Works Branch.
The services of Lieut J H C Harrison, R E, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept for field service.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 1st September 1880.

The Rifles of Letters A, B, and C Companies are ready for issue at Head Quarters. Members are requested to call personally for their rifles.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KITTS—August 29th, at Akola, Berar, the wife of E. P. Kitts, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

KITTS—August 30th, at Akola, the infant son of E. P. Kitts, Esq., aged 1 day.

WILSON—August 29th, at Nasik, Helen Constance, only daughter of Major William Henry Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 11 months and 12 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRING—August 20th, at Madras, the wife of J. Dring, Sub-Assistant Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

KEATINGE—August 10th, at Umballa, the wife of G. A. Keatinge, of a son.

CARROLL—August 24th, at Lahore, Captain William Carroll, pension list, and late Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Peshawar, aged 67 years and 9 months.

DAVIDSON—August 29 h, at Glenview Hotel, Coonoor, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, aged 4 months.

GRIERSON—August 2nd, at Madras, of convulsions, Keith, the son of George and Sarah Grierson, aged 10 months.

GRAY—August 24th, South Coorg, drowned, whilst bathing in tank, Alexander Gray son of the Rev. Mr. Gray, of Auchterless, N. B., aged 24 years.

HANNAN—August 29th, at Coimbatore, of bronchitis May, [illegible] years the only child of J. Hannan, Executive Engineer.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1880.

THE telegrams which we published yesterday from our Special Correspondent at Chaman, confirm the statement which appeared in our issue of yesterday, that Ayub has sent a detachment to occupy Taktipul Kotal and has thereby interposed an obstacle to the transmission of intelligence from Kandahar to General Phayre's force. The advance of General Phayre will, however, soon remove that obstacle. The advance from Chaman was to have begun last evening, General Phayre taking forward a compact brigade only, it being necessary to re-establish the posts which were abandoned after Khuski-Nakhud. Ayub would appear to be still occupying the position beyond the Argandab to which he retired after raising the seige of Kandahar. It gives him the choice of advancing upon Kabul, or falling back upon the Helmund, and the choice of such a position is further evidence of the strategic skill with which Ayub or his chief of the staff has conducted this campaign. At Chaman it appears to be considered probable that Ayub will move upon Ghazni and Kabul. For the reasons we mentioned yesterday we are inclined to doubt this. The movement would be very hazardous under existing circumstances. The probability is that he will fall back in the direction of Herat if he does not see his way to maintaining his present position without fighting a battle until the supply of ammunition which is said to be on its way to him comes to hand. He expects it on the 3rd instant. If the ammunition be accompanied by any considerable supply of food he will be doubtless induced by the natural strength of the position on the Baba Wali range to stand fast and see how the forces brought against him manage to get up their supplies of provisions. Forage is very scarce and the country for thirty miles around Kandahar is said to be eaten up. Of course the difficulty of procuring supplies must be felt in the Afghan camp as well as in ours. Really the most pressing question for both armies at the moment must be that of obtaining enough of food on which to march and fight. The garrison in Kandahar has "plenty of supplies"—for its own immediate wants, we presume—and had forage enough to last up to yesterday. Everything seems to turn on the possibility of finding subsistence in the exhausted country until the final collision takes place. The result of a battle cannot be doubtful, but there is some reason to apprehend that if Ayub continues to keep his men in a position difficult of access, but sufficiently near to Kandahar to oblige General Roberts to hold his force pretty well together, the difficulty of obtaining provisions in adequate quantities may be very seriously felt. But Ayub's force cannot live upon air, and the probability is that he will be forced by his own men either to fight or to retreat, and that speedily.

[illegible] agreed in deprecetting the growing disposition in England to regard Indian questions from the point of view of English political parties. It is to be regretted there is not a similar unanimity as to the inexpediency of regarding the questions affecting the Empire from the point of view of interpresidential prejudice. Bengal is the chief, and we may almost say the sole, offender in this respect. If capital can be made out of a success or of a failure for the behoof of Bengal Civilians or Bengal Military Officers, the opportunity is never let slip. In the view of the average Bengali the one thing needed to make India great and prosperous, and a perfect paradise for the heaven-born official, is the suppression of the other Presidencies, or, failing that, their reduction to the rank of Lieutenant-Governorships administered by pert Under-Secretaries taking their inspiration from their place of origin—Bengal. Since the unfortunate disaster at Khuski-Nakhud, the miserable spirit which at all times more or less taints the reasonings and the conclusions of the Bengal Press upon matters of imperial concern has been allowed to preplay. The stock proposal to abolish out of hand the Governorships and the Legislative Councils of Bombay and Madras—in order apparently to provide more money to be squandered at Calcutta and Simla—has been bandied about, and, we are sorry to see, has been forced upon the "consideration" of the Marquis of Hartington. The inefficiency of the Bombay troops, the incompetency of Bombay officers, are also themes upon which the changes are rung. A ludicrous instance of the extent to which prejudice can warp facts which stand in the way of the Calcutta centralisers was given the other day in the columns of the *Englishman*, which, having to prove the worthlessness of Bombay men alleged as proof of the theorem the frightful confusion and waste which marked the commissariat arrangements at the outbreak of the Afghan war *before* Sir Michael Kennedy and Sir Richard Temple were appealed to by the Simla folk to put an end to the muddle and set matters right. "Who does not remember," says the Bengal paper, "and remember with indignation, the way the army sent to Southern Afghanistan was treated in the way of warm clothing. The climate was well known; there was ample time to prepare; money to any amount was forthcoming; the telegraph was available; all Europe could have been indented on, and yet the troops and the camp-followers were allowed to shiver and sicken and die for simple want of forethought on the part of those who should have foreseen." This was the state of things when Bengal brains were alone employed at the head of the transport and commissariat departments. The Calcutta paper implies that this state of things was made worse by [illegible] involved in the 20th Sikh financial draft on the Government of India: "the Indian Government called from Bombay a military officer whose experience was gained not in war, but in the peaceful precincts of the Public Works Secretariat, who, according to his own reports, endorsed by Sir R. Temple, had done very well in devising measures of relief for a scarcity magnified into a famine, and who, therefore, was admirably qualified for the essentially difficult and infinitely more arduous work of supplying an army with its daily food in the field. As might have been expected, the test has not been satisfactory. There has simply been 'confusion worse confounded.' Neither in the non-combatant nor the combatant branches of the army have the services of the Bombay officers been such as to encourage us to indent on them again." This breathes Bengal in every syllable. There is not a word of truth in any single assertion contained in the passage we have just quoted, save and except that which mentions that the Government of India had requisitioned Bombay for a military officer to extricate the commissariat arrangements from the confusion into which they had been allowed to fall. With regard to Sir Michael Kennedy, it was notorious that the difficult duty to which he was called by the Supreme Government was not sought by him, but was thrust upon him. It is absurd at this time of day to repeat the assertion that the famine in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras were not famines at all, but merely a scarcity. That assertion did duty for some months after great mortality had set in, but it was given up when it was found that the population was dying by millions in spite of the efforts made to mitigate the severity of the affliction. It is now confessed in the report of the Famine Commissioner that five and a half millions perished during the visitation. Unofficial estimates place the loss of life at from two to three millions more. If this mortality does not constitute a satisfactory proof that famine existed in these Presidencies the Bengal critics must be hard of belief. They will certainly find none out of their own world to share their incredulity. The loss of life in this Presidency was, as compared to that in Madras, but trifling, not amounting to half a million perhaps altogether. It would be wrong to attribute the relative escape from crushing mortality in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country entirely to the masterly fusion in Sweet Vincent Kennedy organised Unto which has since become known as the "Bombay system" of dealing with famine, but it is certain that to him is due the fact that the loss of life in our districts was not far greater than it was. Until his services were placed at the disposal of the Madras Government the most lamentable confusion prevailed in the sister Presidency, and the deaths from starvation threatened to depopulate half the country. The administrative capacity of the "Personal Assistant" to the Duke of Buckingham introduced order and system where before all had been waste and inefficiency. It is not too much to say that by his exertions millions of money were saved to the Government of India and millions of lives to the Presidency of Madras. To talk of these great and indisputable services as the simple "devising measures of relief for scarcity" shows the sublime height which Bengal supercilliousness can reach. The exceptional administrative qualities which General Kennedy displayed in coping, first with the Bombay and then with the Madras famine, pointed him out to the Government of India as the one man competent to reorganise the commissariat and transport arrangements just a year since when their breakdown became a scandal to the Government, and a source of peril to the army. He re-organised everything, and a comparison of the present campaign with the previous will show the difference between the services of Bombay officers and those of Bengal in the matter of transport organisation. In the campaign which has taken place since Sir Michael Kennedy's appointment, no soldier or

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

AYUB KHAN'S CHANGE OF POSITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAMAN, Aug. 30, 10-11 a.m.

The enemy's change of position is confirmed. He retired behind the Argandab, having open roads to Kabul and Herat.

THE INVESTMENT OF KANDAHAR.

A letter from Kandahar says that about the 19th August the investments grew closer, the enemy manifesting a determination to starve the garrison or to assault the walls. The villages were loopholed and gunpits were dug. A sortie was undertaken to check this by 750 infantry and cavalry on the night of the 16th. The enemy, as a result, evacuated a village, barricading the road leading to Ayub's camp.

AYUB KHAN'S MOVEMENTS.

On the 20th the enemy's cavalry was observed proceeding in large numbers on the Kandahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzai roads. Two days afterwards they returned. On the 23rd men were observed streaming to the westward. On the 24th clouds of dust were observed in Ayub's camp. After a reconnaissance on the 25th the enemy abandoned their old position, taking up a new one under the Baba Wali range with the Argandab in front. The movement is said to have been made in consequence of General Roberts' being at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and General Phayre's success at Kuch and in clearing the Kojuck.

WANT OF FORAGE AT KANDAHAR.

Desertions are reported from the enemy's camp. They are supposed to meditate a movement on Kabul; their Armstrongs shoot well. Their ammunition has run short, but more is coming from Herat, and is expected about the 3rd September. Supplies at Kandahar are holding out, except forage. The animals are in poor condition, and the country for 30 miles round Kandahar is denuded. No letters have been received since the 30th of July. The want of horse biscuits and other artificial forage, long ago asked for, is much felt.

BRITISH LOSSES IN THE SORTIE.

The losses during the sortie were as follows:—Fusiliers killed, 22, wounded 27; Sappers and Miners, 6 killed and 7 wounded; 28th Regiment, 30 killed and 20 wounded; Cavalry, 11 killed and 8 wounded.

CHAMAN, Aug. 30, 7-7 p.m.

Continued reports come in in confirmation of the presence of the enemy on the Taktipul Kotal. His force there is said to consist of 400 horse and 200 infantry; they are being constantly reinforced by Ghazis from Ayub's camp and the adjacent districts.

The telegraph between this and Killa Abdulla is persistently cut daily. General Phayre will now probably advance with compact a brigade only, rapidly re-establishing the posts. He leaves for the front to-morrow evening.

A moveable column is forming at Pishin to watch Shorawak and other disturbed districts.

THE LATE SORTIE FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

Full particulars of the late sortie are published from information received from a correspondent with General Roberts' force. The details are similar to those supplied by the Press Commissioner. It seems that when Kandahar was first invested Ayub Khan took up a position in our deserted cantonments, but he was shelled out by our forces from Kandahar. He then occupied a very strong position across the Herat road, between Mir Bazar and the Argandab river, his right flank being on a steep hill over old Kandahar, and his left on the river. His front was unusually strong and approachable only through a mass of orchards and villages, watered by many deep canals and irrigation channels, which can be crossed only at a few points.

One battery of four guns, including one Royal Horse Artillery gun and an armstrong breechloader were on the picket hill commanding our cantonment, while in Deh-i-Khoja 900 yards from the Kabul gate of the city was one six pounder. The walls of this village were loopholed for musketry, and similar measures of defence were taken in all the other neighbouring villages, chiefly held by Ayub's irregulars.

THE KANDAHAR GARRISON.

The garrison in the Citadel seem to have been annoyed by the fire from Deh-i-Khoja, so General Primrose resolved to make a sortie with the result known.

Latest reports from the Kandahar garrison described the troops as full of fight and anxious to be attacked, as they feel themselves quite secure. They had plenty of supplies and forage enough to last until the 1st September. Search parties in the city had found much bhoosa.

DESERTION OF SOME OF AYUB'S FOLLOWERS.

The Ghazi element was said to be deserting Ayub while his regulars refused to turn out when Deh-i-Khoja was attacked.

THE INVESTMENT OF KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

A letter from Colonel St. John to General Roberts, dated 20th inst., states:—Reinforcements approach of your force have been sufficient to relieve the city from investment. On Monday night the villages on the east and south were abandoned by their mixed garrisons of Ghazis and regulars. Yesterday morning Ayub struck his camp and marched to a position on the Arghandab between Baba Wali and Sheikh Chein, due north of the city and separated from it by a range of rocky hills. The letter ends thus:—Two regiments of cavalry under General Gough reached Robat, seventeen miles from Kandahar, on the 27th.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S PROGRESS.

General Roberts and the main body arrived on the following morning. On the 29th the whole force halted for a day at Robat and marched to Momund on the 30th, and should have been in Kandahar on the 31st, with expectation that Ayub might be attacked next day.

VISIT OF COLONEL ST. JOHN TO GENERAL ROBERTS'S CAMP.

Colonel St. John visited General Roberts's camp at Robat Ayub was still at Baba Wali and entrenched in his camp. The Herati troops are said to wish a retreat to Khakrez, but have been dissuaded and have sworn on the Koran to fight. Sirdar Hashim Khan and Ahmed Ali Khan have arrived in Ayub's camp. Mush Jan is expected shortly.

EXTRACTS FROM DESPATCHES OF AYUB KHAN TO GENERAL ROBERTS.

Ayub has written an apologetic letter to General Roberts, making overtures for terms.

General Phayre's advanced guard was at Grisni on the 30th, collecting forage. He will push on with his whole force as far as Taktipul.

From Dakka it is reported that the rear brigade Kabul Field Force will arrive there this morning and will halt some day.

THE DISTURBANCES IN KHATTAK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Abdul Rahim, the self-constituted Mullah, who was at the bottom of disturbances in Khattak territory, has been arrested by Major Plowden, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, who is making arrangements for his trial.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, has been appointed Governor of Madras.

SOUTH AFRICA.

In the House of Commons last night, a debate took place relating to South African affairs, when it was announced that Government would not Press Confederation on those Colonies.

THE HON. N. STEWART JACKSON.

The Hon'ble N. Stewart Jackson, late judge of the High Court, Calcutta, has had the honor of Knighthood conferred upon him.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

SUEZ Aug. 31.

H. M.'s troopship Malabar has passed through the Canal, outward bound.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Sugars quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
The Manchester market has been flat.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6s.
8¼ lbs. do	7s.
40's Mule Twist	10¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. Do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Route, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52½
Arrival—Manilla,	
Departure.—Clan Stewart	

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, Sept. 1, 9-59 A.M.

Land lines in Florida interrupted. No telegraphic communication with Cuba or Astilla.

KURRACHEE, Sept. 1, 11-25 A.M.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Gumul.

MADRAS, Sept. 1, 3-5 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki cable right.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Sept. 1, 1-25 P.M.

H. M. S. Euryalus from Zanzibar arrived.

MR. RIENZI WALTON, Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality, leaves for England by the mail steamer on [illegible] leave, rendered necessary, we are sorry to hear, by illness. This is first leave taken during thirteen years' service—with the exception of one solitary month last year.

THE appointments in the Judge Advocate General's Department necessitated by the retirement of Col. Young are gazetted:—Colonel J. C. Horne is Judge Advocate General; Colonel G. Nedham, Deputy Judge Advocate General; and Captain R. F. C. A. Tyler, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

COLONEL C. E. GROGAN, 2-8th Regiment, is gazetted to the command of the Brigade in the field, vacant by the death of Brigadier H. R. L. Newdigate.

MR. A. H. ANDERSON, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government, has been gazetted, temporarily, Assistant Political Officer in Kurram, *vice* Mr. J. A. Grant.

IT is reported that Sirdar Muhammad Sharif Khan, the Afghan refugee at Dera, has been summoned to and started for Simla for an interview with the Viceroy.

THE engravings which were expected to arrive from England to coin the new currency for Goa not having been received as yet at the Bombay Mint, the new currency will not be put in circulation, as was expected in November next.

IT is believed, in quarters likely to be well informed on the subject, says the *Englishman*, that Sekandar Khan, the Afghan ex-Colonel of the Russian Guards, is with Ayub Khan. He is a man of great intelligence, speaks French, Russian, and English well, and is said to be a good officer.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., R. A., has been awarded the good service pension vacant by the death of Brigadier T. Wright, C. B., who has succeeded to Colonel's allowance. The good service pension vacant by the retirement of Surgeon-General J. F. Beatson, M. D., C. I. E., goes to Colonel A. F. M. Bouragon, Commanding the 4th Sikh Infantry.

THE Government of India, the *Englishman* observes, was prompt to contradict the statement that General Primrose had urged on it the recall of General Burrows' force. Perhaps it will also let the public know whether there is any truth in the statement current at Simla that the Adjutant General protested against the despatch of the force to Girishk in the first instance.

THE Madras correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—I hear on good authority regarding the Rangoon commissariat case that Colonel Weldon, who is doing government detection, has been ordered not to bring up any fresh cases till those at present before the Magistrate have been disposed of, and not to carry his researches back further than two years, for if he does, no one knows who will be implicated.

RUMOUR says, the *Pioneer* tells us, of both the British and native troops of the Bombay Brigades at Kandahar, that some regiments were sent to the front in a bad state of health—contrary to the advice of the proper medical authorities—simply because they stood first on the roster for service. This fact (if it be a fact) our contemporary observes, would go far to explain any falling in the *morale* of our men, and a strict inquiry on this subject would not be amiss. Supposing "a falling in the *morale* of our men" to be established, the inquiry might be necessary.

[illegible] comes from Bombay that Mr. Clough, a dramatic agent, formerly connected with Wilson's Great World Circus in Bombay, and who recently returned to Australia from this country, committed suicide at Rowell's Oxford Hotel in that city. The *Age* states that the unfortunate man went to his room on the Friday morning asking not to be disturbed, and nothing more was seen of him till the next morning, when, the room door being found locked and no response being given to repeated knocking, the door was burst open. Mr. Corbyn's body was found lying on the floor, and it was evident that life had been extinct for several hours. Death was caused by loss of blood through a large gash in the left arm made with a razor.

ORDERS have been received in this country from the Home Government, the *Madras Times* says, for the reduction of the salaries of several highly-placed functionaries. "We cannot state the full extent of the reductions to be made, but we are in a position to say that the salary of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras is to be reduced from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 66,000 per annum, or from Rs. 5,833-5-4 to Rs. 5,500 per mensem, thereby effecting a saving of Rs. 333-5-4 per mensem or Rs. 4,000 per annum. This reduction will not, however, affect Sir Neville Chamberlain, as the order will commence to operate with his successor,—that is, of course, very shortly. The salary of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army is likewise to be curtailed."

THE *Madras Mail* says:—The story told by the *Bombay Gazette* in the article from which we quoted on Saturday, regarding Lord Napier of Magdala's *song froid*, does not quite agree with the account of the same incident that has reached us from an intimate military friend of General Brooke's, who had it from that lamented officer's lips. The story as related to us is as follows:—When Brooke was lying well nigh insensible from the wound which had struck him down, Sir Robert Napier, who was standing close by, intently looking through his field-glass at the attack on the Taku Forts, glanced for a moment his prostrate Aide-de-camp, and, thinking him dead, quietly observed in Brooke's hearing, "Poor Brooke gone at last," and then resumed his inspection, as if nothing had happened. This version after all is not so very different from that which we have published; we gave the account exactly as we heard it from General Brooke himself.]

GOULBURGA, it appears, is not the only place where the Mussulmani and Hindoo inhabitants do not agree. The Lahore paper mentions that a disturbance has broken out between the Hindus and Mahomedans at Moradabad on account of a religious dispute. Some time back certain Moradabadee Moulvees published certain pamphlets in which they used strong language against Hinduism. Upon this a Brahmin, named Indraman, published a reply in refutation of the statements made against his religion, but his language was so coarse and libellous that he became liable to prosecution under section 293 of the Indian Penal Code, and on the case coming before the Magistrate of Moradabad, the Brahmin was fined Rs. 500. But the disturbance is not yet settled. An appeal is to be made to the High Court against the Magistrate's decision. Meantime the irritation excited by these proceedings continues unabated, though measures will doubtless be taken to prevent any serious breach of the peace from taking place.

IN our advertisement pages to-day appears the prospectus of the Wynaad Gold Mining Company, Limited, of which Messrs. Tremayne & Co. are the agents. The capital is to be Rs. 6,50,000 in 26,000 shares of Rs. 25 each, Rs. 10 payable on application and Rs. 15 on allotment. The object of the Company is the purchase of the Hump Estate in South Wynaad, and the development of its metallic and mineral resources, especially gold. The prospectus states:—"The Hump Estate is situated in the southern portion of the Wynaad plateau, the recognised gold region of India, and lies about 20 miles distant from Devala, and 7 from Vydery, the chief village of the district. The whole of the property was until recent years clothed with the thickest forests, and it was only upon some 3 0 acres being cleared for the purposes of coffee cultivation that the existence was revealed of several well-defined quartz reefs entering the slopes of the mountains. Upon breaking small boulders of the surface stone specimens of free gold were readily obtained, but even in the face of such evidence as this as to the richly auriferous character of the quartz the promoters of this Company decided not to go before the public until the unimpeachable testimony of a professional expert should have satisfied them that the opinion they themselves had formed was soundly based. They therefore determined on obtaining the opinion of Professor Vazee Simons of London, a gentleman whose scientific attainments as a geologist and mineralogist have placed him in the first rank of his profession, and whose intimate acquaintance with the auriferous deposits of Australia, renders his opinion an ex remely valuable one, and of the very highest value as to the value of the property and its peculiar eligibility for mining enterprise." Professor Simons, whose report is quoted in full, sums up as follows:—"I can say with every degree of confidence that considering the position of the property its extent, the gold actually visible, the general character of the stone being as it is full of the metal-iferous compounds usually accompanying and found in auriferous quartz, the discoveries made on neighbouring Estates, the ample water power, the serviceable and easily procured timber, the abundant and cheap labour, the excellence of the roads, the fairly healthy climate, and the vicinity of the seaport, 'The Hump' affords to the mining adventurer possessed with a sufficiency of capital, a very fair field for mining enterprise and speculation, and which, with strictly economical and scientific management, promises to yield in time a handsome return to the investors."

A CORRESPONDENT has written to us relative to the provision made by the S. P. G. missionary body for the care of their young lady employés when overtaken by sickness in their service. It is alleged that in a recent case a young lady teacher upon whom the climate and the incessant application of teaching classes in close atmosphere necessitated her return home, the salary of the current month was paid only up to within ten days of sailing, and the balance, though applied for was refused, consequently the invalid was obliged to set out on her voyage without any resources, either to pay for necessary comforts on the journey or for provision afterwards until she joined her friends in the provinces. The Ladies' Committee who superintends a branch of the S. P. G. specially concerned in this case may not perhaps have at their immediate disposal funds to meet calls of this particular kind, but it seems desirable that provision should be made to obviate possible scandal arising from sending on a long voyage one of their lady teachers, when broken down in wealth, devoid of all resources.

OUR Allahabad contemporary thinks there is room for [illegible] Baring's interpretation of Lord Hartington's recent remarks [illegible] Indian budget was faulty in an important particular. His Lordship is represented as saying that Lord Ripon had declared that at present it was impossible to repeal the lince tax. The *Pioneer* writes:—"We have good reason to feel sure that Lord Ripon can have said nothing of the kind. The new Viceroy may have been careful to give no pledge in this matter which might embarrass Major Baring's freedom of action, when the composition of the new budget comes under discussion; but if, on the one hand, His Excellency has refrained from a premature declaration against the maintenance of the license tax, it is practically certain that he has said nothing which would tend to commit the Government to its maintenance. We look forward, therefore, with a confident hope to the removal, next year, of this serious blemish on our fiscal system. When the question comes to be decided, both on its own merits, by a Government unfettered by promises, and unbiased by the deplorable crochets to which the licence tax owes its origin, there can be little doubt of the decision. The license tax can hardly survive the change in the financial administration which is to take place next December."

PAPERS relating to the defeat of a body of Zermuttis at Patkao Shana, in the Logar Valley, on the 1st July last, by the Cavalry Brigade of the Third Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, under Major-General Paillser, are published in the last *Gazette of India*. It was reported to Major General Hills on the 30th June that some thousand to fifteen hundred Zermuttis had collected at Patkao Shana and were expecting reinforcements under Mahomed Jan, and General Palliser was instructed to proceed with his cavalry brigade to disperse the gathering. His force consisted of 577 officers and men of the 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry and 19th Bengal Lancers. On approaching Patkao Shana, General Palliser learned that the enemy had received timely warning of his approach and were in full retreat towards Altimar. A pursuit resulted in their being overtaken, and although they made several attempts to stand up against the attack wherever the nature of the ground specially favoured resistance, they were put to utter rout, having over 200 killed and wounded on the field. Our casualties were, three men and eight horses killed; one British officer (Captain Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, orderly officer), 28 men and 25 horses wounded. The despatches mention several acts of gallantry, the most prominent being those by Major J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Captain L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Sowar Surbuland Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry. The Commander-in-Chief and the Governor General in Council concur in "considering that great credit is due to the Cavaly Brigade under the command of Brigadier-General Palliser, C. B., and to the officers and men whose services have been so prominently brought to notice."

WITH reference to the English Patriotic Fund the *United Service Gazette* remarks:—Captain James Gildea has announced that, pending the formation of a committee, a fund has been opened for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who have fallen or may yet fall in Afghanistan. Without in any way wishing to check the flow of contributions for so worthy an object, we would suggest that money should be given on the distinct understanding that it should be applied directly to deserving cases by a properly constituted committee, and not handed over to the Royal Patriotic Fund, in the administration of which public confidence has been so much shaken of late. We understand that the Zulu Fund, of which Captain Gildea was also honorary secretary, was handed over to the Patriotic Fund, the accounts for 1879 not having yet been audited. The course we advise will at the same time meet the wishes of donors and the beneficiaries of the fund.

AN ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE *Pioneer* has the following rather strained attempt to ridicule the Bombay Government:—

The unnecessary shock that was given to all England by the first exaggerated telegram about the Khushki-i-Nakhud defeat was due, as has already been pointed out, first to the headless indiscretion of General Primrose, and next to the dual government of Bombay. The Governor of Bombay is merely invested with the privilege of direct communication with the Secretary of State, because an antiquated system has survived the changes which have deprived it of all intelligent purpose. But the evils of the dual government are not confined to occasional accidents of this nature. The present operations, closely connected with places on the Sind frontier, under Bombay jurisdiction, bring the inconvenience of the Presidency system into relief in many different ways. At Jacobabad, the situation is especially absurd. An old standing rule prevails that the officer commanding the troops at that station is also Deputy Commissioner. In peace, when such an officer remained at the place for a considerable time, the plain answered after a fashion; but now, officers get passed on to the front in accordance with the exigency of the campaign, and the consequence is that, one after another, new officers, knowing nothing whatever about the district or its frontier, find themselves in the discharge of quasi-political functions, which they carry out,—to make the matter worse,—by means of telegraphic correspondence with the Government of Bombay. There is a political officer attached to the Government of India at Jacobabad, as rule; but to let him acquire any sort of executive control of the district, or to take over the management of the tribes from the Bombay military officer to whom these functions belong by prescriptive right, would be to encroach on the independence of the Bombay Government. What happens? We believe the bewildered officers who, one after another, find themselves burdened with the duty of keeping Government informed about the doings of the tribes, send off floods of excited telegrams to Bombay, which Bombay urgently forwards to the Government of India, and which the Government of India has then to check by reference to its own agents in Beloochistan, generally finding that the original reports were misleading and inaccurate. Such a state of things is altogether ridiculous. And to think that the propriety of withdrawing Sind from the authority of the Bombay Government was already a burning question when Lord Lytton first arrived of India.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE DESPERATE NIGHT ATTACK ON KUCH.

THE following extract from a private letter received from Quetta, dated 20th Aug., has been kindly placed at our disposal:—

At 4 a.m. on the 16th the small Camp at Kuch was suddenly attacked on all sides by about 2,000 Ghazis and others; the first sign was a few shots fired from the heights close by which was soon followed up by a most fiendish yell of the Ghazis who, sword in hand, rushed towards the tents of the 16th N. I., but fortunately they were met and stopped on their onward rush at the point of the bayonet in rear and left of the camp. At this time several Ghazis were killed close to the officers' tents; the enemy no doubt thought to catch all asleep, but were caught in a trap. Col. Pierce, the Commandant, had had intimation the afternoon before of small gatherings of armed men all around, and he took the necessary precaution to secure his camp against surprise that night, and had all his men, about 300, under arms at 3 a.m. One company was sent out to patrol along the banks of the dry bed of the river which runs in front of the camp; a strong picquet was posted on the height in front of the camp, and the enemy tried hard to gain this position. They made three desperate attempts to take it, but were repulsed each time with severe loss. The matchlock men occupied the heights keeping up a steady fire, whilst the swordsmen rushed on to the attack. It was difficult to distinguish friend from foe, the darkness was so great; so much so that Colonel Pierce mistook a couple of Ghazis who were running down upon him for two of his doolie bearers and ordered his men not to fire upon them. The mistake was not found out till the flash of one of their swords was seen, when they were immediately shot down and fell within a few feet of him. If the precautions for the safety of the camp had not been taken, Colonel Pierce would have sustained a very severe loss, if not actually would have had to beat a retreat. The whole [illegible] was up in arms. I have heard it stated that this [illegible] been one of the most successful battles that [illegible] place this side of Afghanistan. Colonel Pierce and the officers and men of the 16th N. I. deserve great praise for the gallant defence they made. The enemy's loss could not have been less than 300, 50 dead bodies were counted on the field, and several dead and wounded were seen to be carried away in all directions. 150 were carried off the village of Kuch, and 50 of them died there. The loss on the 16th was 2 killed and 6 wounded; the cattle drivers suffered much, they being unarmed. Most of them apparently rushed towards the enemy, not being able to see where they were going to.

The wounded suffered dreadfully for want of proper medical attendance.

THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY.

THE policy which, even before recent events, enjoined on the British Government the necessity of keeping a hold upon Southern Afghanistan, is less likely than ever, now to be abandoned; and the importance, therefore, of completing the Kandahar railway will probably impress itself upon the authorities both here and at home. But we trust that the enterprise may not only be carried out with all convenient speed, but developed to some extent by the extension of the broad gauge section to some point beyond Sibi, at present regarded as the terminus of this portion of the line. It may be that the construction of the line on the broad gauge all the way would entail no great addition to the cost on that part which involves heavy engineering through the Chappar rift, that the final section must for the present be on the narrow gauge; but there is no necessity to stop short with the broad gauge at Sibi, while many considerations render it extremely desirable to advance the transhipping station beyond that point. Sibi is a hot, unhealthy plain, and extremely ill adapted to be the point of junction of the gauges. Wherever such junction is situated there must always be a considerable railway staff, and, when troops are passing up, a standing camp; but Sibi would be a very bad site for such a station. Even the Afghans say that, having Sibi already, Providence went to unnecessary trouble in constructing another place.—*Pioneer*.

EXPERIENCES OF KANDAHAR.

THE following description of Kandahar was given by Col. Le Mesurier, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the Mysore State Railway in a lecture at Bangalore on Friday last:—The city of Kandahar is rather more than a mile long north and south, by about half a mile wide. The whole city is surrounded by a mud wall. Approached from the outside you would first come to a ditch 18 feet wide, and from 8 to 17 feet deep. Immediately on the inner edge of this trench rises a mud wall, about 10 feet high, and 1½ feet wide, but as it has been broken down in places, and is in ruins everywhere, this would offer no serious impediment to our troops. Immediately behind this ruined wall is a roadway 6 feet wide, and going completely round the city. Skirting this road-way is the principal wall 22 feet high, and 15 feet broad. On the exterior edge and top of this wall is built another wall, 6 ft. high, 1½ ft. wide at top, and 3 ft. at bottom, allowing a space of about 11 ft. wide along the top of the ramparts. Along the inner edge of the main wall runs another road of about 15 ft. wide, crossed here and there by houses, which come right up to the ramparts. The walls are made of puddled clay, and are extremely hard; indeed so hard are they that our artillery men actually funked them, and though repeatedly asked to fire at them, declined to do so, as they did not like to show the natives that our guns could make no impression on them. On one occasion I fired my revolver at one of these mud walls only 8 yards away, and the bullet instead of penetrating merely dropped off, as if it were a stone thrown [illegible] down some of these walls by means of elephants, and you can judge of their toughness when I tell you that I failed with a wall 18 feet high, and only 1½ feet thick. The entrance to the city from the south, and that by which General Phayre is likely to enter, is by a peculiarly shaped gate. As you approach it from the road you have immediately in front of you a round bastion. The road then turns sharply to the left, with walls on either side. This passage is about 100 yards long, the end of it being flanked by another bastion, the entrance to this city being on your right. The roadway to this entrance is as likely as not to be under water in several places. Some fellow, to convey the water to his gardens on the right of the road, has probably cut a channel for the water across it, or built a dam in some low spot.

The fort is 3½ miles round, and would require, according to our calculation, 6,550 men to defend it. It has sixty-one guns, 150 yards apart. To the south is the Shikarpore gate; to the east the Ghuni and Durance gates; to the north the Eedga gate, probably so called as it leads to the tombs of some Afghan celebrities outside the city. To the west, and opposite the citadel, is the Sopekan, a gate leading to our cantonment. Lower down is the Herat gate. The two principal streets of the city are those connecting the Herat with the Cabul gate, and the Eedga with the Shikarpore gate. At the spot where these streets intersect one another, is a covered bazaar, called Chursoo, where are the stalls of the money changers, goldsmiths, merchants, and others. Onwards, towards the Herat gate are the quarters of the coppersmiths, while in the direction of the Kabul gate are stretched the bazaars, which are like any other Indian bazaar. On entering the city by the Eedgar gate, you come to the citadel, which is about 800 yards long, and 300 wide, and surrounded by high massive walls. To the west, the houses come quite close up to the walls to the south and east is an open space, used as a parade ground, and for our commissariat godowns. To the north is an open court yard, which, on our entrance to Kandahar, was so filthy, that it took three regiments several days to clean it out. At the north-east angle, the houses overlook the citadel walls, and [illegible] would not be difficult for some fellow to blow us all into eternity.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar Concert, 2 p.m.

Band, Bombay Volunteers, Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting).

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Rydall Hall (s), from Liverpool; H. M. Orontes (s), Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 31st inst.:—Chinsura (s), to Kurrachee; Sirdhana (s), Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Nearchus, Cochin; E. Gabrielle, Mauritius; India (s). Genoa; Clan Ronald (s), Java; Colaba (s), Calcutta; Clan Alpine, Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at the Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Einverstandniss—Kuhner.
Overture	Fidelio—Beethoven.
Selection	Les Deux Foscari—Herzelo.
Waltz	Amoretten Tanze—Gung'l.
Quadrille	Les Amazones Volontaires—Arban.
Galop	Le Postillon—Zabel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Marien	Klumper.
Overture	Eine Alpenblume	Titti.
Romanze	Stradella	Flotow.
Waltz	Studentenlust	Strauss.
Potpourri	Madam Angot	Lecocq.
Quadrille	Operetten	Foulwetter.
The blue bells of Scotland		
Waltz	Bei uns z' Haus	Strauss.
Cavatina	Traviata	Verdi.
Polka	Wally	Zakof.

FAIR.—The annual Walkeshwar fair commences on Saturday next, the 4th instant, and will continue for four days.

THE TULSI LAKE.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. of Sunday the 29 instant was 62 inches and 2 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 339 feet.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Krishna Ganoo, a shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 8 by Mr. Nana Morojee for having in his possession a false weight, he being a retail dealer.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY yesterday presided as Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court for the first time since his Lordship's return to Bombay by the last mail steamer.

CORRECTION.—With reference to the paragraph which we published yesterday, stating that a native workman had been seriously injured by an accident at the New Great Eastern Mill, we are informed that no such accident occurred at that mill.

FORGERY AT GOA.—A forgery has been discovered in the Accountant General's office, by which the Archbishop of Goa has been deprived of his salary for the month of March last, which he did not draw before he left for Europe. The signature has been cleverly imitated.

THE THEFT AT MR. MARCKS' SHOP.—Lawrence Azavedo, a Portuguese clerk, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing several articles of jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 243, the property of Messrs. C. Marcks and Company, Jewellers, Hammum Street, Fort. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Jannoo Gannoo, pensioned sepoy of the Marine Battalion, at present following the trade of a shoemaker, was yesterday committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper to take his trial at the [illegible] Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of [illegible] in respect of a letter addressed to Colonel [illegible] commanding officer of the Marine Battalion, purporting to be signed by Naroo Mehter, with intent to cause injury to the said Naroo Mehter, who is at present a private in the Marine Battalion.

MURDER AT GOA.—A widow at Cacora (Goa), who had carried on amorous intercourse with some dacoits, was horribly assassinated on the 10th instant. The woman becoming disgusted at the sight of barbarities committed by the robbers, made a secret report to the authorities who have since succeeded in capturing two men of the gang. The convicts got wind how they were betrayed and took the woman, as they usually did, to a distance from her house where they wreaked their vengeance in literally hacking the poor woman to pieces.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

AT a special general meeting of the members of this Club held on Monday at the Commodore's office, the following resolutions were carried:—

That a Club house be erected.

That the offer of a site on the Wellington Reclamation by the Port Trustees be accepted on the conditions of their letter of the 8th August 1880.

That the following committee be appointed to invite, approve and accept a design for a club house and to carry into effect its completion at a cost not exceeding Rs. 25,000, without further reference to the members:—The Commodore, the Rear Commodore, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. Gill, Dr. Cody, Mr. F. D. Parker, Mr. J. M. Slenter, Mr. A. J. Bedford

That a loan of Rs. 30,000 be raised amongst the members by debentures of Rs. 100 each, on the security of the lease and building, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. The debentures to be transferable to members only, and the capital to be repayable at one year's notice from the holders, the Club reserving to itself the right to pay off the debentures at six months' notice, the loan to be called up in four instalments of 25 per cent. each on the 15th October, 15th November, 15th December and 15th February next respectively. Subscribers desiring to do so, to be allowed to pay the whole or any portion of their loan in advance. Interest on each instalment to commence from date of payment; also that a sinking fund be formed for the redemption of the loan, the fund to be raised by a charge on the Club funds of 1 per cent. per annum on a sum equal to the full amount of the loan. The entrance fee to be raised to Rs. 50, and the subscription annually Rs. 361, payable half yearly in advance.

The Committee to revise and reframe the by-laws and to submit for approval such alterations and additions as they may deem necessary to be as follows:—The Commodore, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. A. Turner, Major Cooper, Mr. F. D. Parker, Mr. L. Rivett Carnac.

The amount subscribed at the meeting towards the debenture fund was Rs. 19,500. A larger sum would probably have been subscribed on the occasion, but that it was considered desirable to allow members not present an opportunity of contributing, in order to make the loan more general.

We hear that the building proposed to be erected will be one storied and will cover the whole of the site which has been purchased.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 1.

CANNANORE, 3-2 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. Fall of rain 17 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. 5; thermometer 79·8; barometer 21·876. Fall of rain 2 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind N.W.; thermometer 77; barometer 29·972. Fall of rain 1 inch 84 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-10 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E.; thermometer 87; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W.; thermometer 79.

MESSRS. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. write to us as follows:—We have pleasure in giving you the following messages received from our agent from Kamgaum—Weather cloudy, rain sound about Kamgaum. From Barsee—Steady rain 84 cents, more expected.

MESSRS. GADDUM and Company of Bombay have received the following telegram from their agent at Oomraoti:—Rain reported abundant in districts, here scanty.

THE local paper tells us that, owing to the want of rain, apprehensions of scarcity are already felt in Jaipur, and the banias have commenced to raise the price of food grains.

SIMLA, Aug. 27.—The barometer has risen in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and fallen slightly at most stations in Western India, and also in Madras; but the pressure in Western India is still excessive relatively both to the local average of the season and also to that actually prevailing in the eastern provinces, and north-west or west winds predominate, still accompanied with drought. In Bengal there is less rain to-day, and only Purneah reports upwards of 1 inch, while Darjeeling, Patna, Hazaribagh, Cuttack, Monghyr, Berhampore and Bhaugulpore report no rain. In the North-Western Provinces, Lucknow has 1-tenth and Cawnpore 2-tenths; and in the Punjab, Simla 11 tenths; and there is none elsewhere in Northern India. In Bombay, Goa reports 6 tenths; and in Madras, Bajahmundry 2 inches and Madras 1-tenth. HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP ORONTES.

H. M.'s troopship Orontes, Captain Kinshaw, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 4 p.m., bringing the 2-24th Foot, consisting of 869 men, commanded by 22 officers. Lieut. W. Stewart, belonging to a West Indian regiment, accompanied them. The same vessel also brought the 61st Foot, consisting of 5 officers and 199 men, and 3 officers belonging to the Army Medical Department.

The Orontes is a superb vessel of 5,650 tons register, the engines are 500 horse power, and she carries two 40-pounder Armstrong guns. She left Portsmouth on the 3rd August, and called at Queenstown, Gibraltar, and Malta, *en route*. On Tuesday next she will sail for Natal to bring up the King's Dragoon Guards. Fine weather was experienced on the passage out. The only casualty was that one man fell seriously ill from the effects of the sun, but he afterwards recovered. Two days in the Red Sea were excessively hot. The troops brought out are destined for the front.

CRICKET.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY VS THE GYMKHANA.

THIS match was played on the Gymkhana ground yesterday, resulting in a victory for the Gymkhana eleven by 89. The Royal Artillery had two innings together resulting in 89 runs, the Gymkhana had only one innings, amounting to 175 runs. Mr. Rice, of the Royal Artillery, distinguished himself in point fielding. The following are the scores:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Rice, b Steel	2	c Mohr, b Lawrence	1	
Marchant, b Young	1	b Young	7	
Spicer st Harrison, b Young	15	st Young, b Lawrence	5	
Crowhurst, c and b Young	2	not out	6	
Master, b Steel	0	b Lawrence	0	
Saunders, b Young	3	b Mohr	7	
Wright, c and b Young	2	st Young, b Lawrence	0	
Rissell, c Steel, b Young	1	run out	1	

seasons that they may breed more and be themselves fat and plump so as to benefit their killers most when they shall be killed at last. As regards the second supposition, viz, that the Bill is intended to benefit the seekers of the pleasures of shikar—which is most likely to be the correct one, I presume—it may be observed that such legislation would suffer from the fault of partiality. For, how can you benefit the shikarees without encroaching upon the rights of the people? And what have these shikarees done to deserve the favour, to confer which upon them, it is proposed pass this game law? To pass this Bill into law would have the appearance of conferring upon shikarees and the holders of privileged as well as licensed arms a right to enter upon private fields and private land without the consent of their owners. For I see that there is no provision in the Bill requiring shikarees to obtain the permission of the owners of private lands before entering into them for the purpose of killing the game which the law would permit them to kill during the season of killing it. As regards the third supposition that the law might benefit the people themselves, I beg to remark that I have nowhere heard complaints from any one that such a law is required and has not yet been passed. The people have, in no case, so far as I know, felt that there is less game in the country now than the circumstances would justify them to expect. For the bringing under cultivation large tracts of waste lands and the residence in and the visits to the country by many people who take pleasure in pursuing and killing game must necessarily diminish the number of game-animals. Nor have I heard that the native killers of game have of late become less sportsmanlike than before in taking to the inhumane practice of killing game during the season of breeding. If the game is inopportunely destroyed it is certainly not so destroyed by the people themselves. That, if true, can only be said of foreign shikarees. And if that be the case, is it advisable, I venture to ask, to pass a law intended to restrain privileged holders of arms who as sportsmen ought to, and let me assume for the credit of sportsmanship, do know that they should not destroy game during the breeding season? That is to say, a law which, suggested by the faults of sportsmen who are privileged bearers of arms, will unnecessarily interfere with and lay restrictions on the people of the country? The gravity of the provisions which it is proposed to enact may be easily imagined when I say that a man might, under the proposed law, be fined (or sent to jail in default of the fine) for shooting, ensnaring or otherwise killing a hare in his very own private land for which he does pays not a single pie of tax or assessment to the shikar. And why are we to pass this law? Why, in order that a hare might be preserved that it might be shot or killed by Rifle Brigades at some other time! There is another point to which I would invite the special attention of Your Excellency. And it is this: I am aware that this is not the place where I should criticize the policy of Government in disarming the people of the country. The people of the country, however, have recently been legally and thoroughly disarmed, and the possession of arms is placed beyond the reach of most people. This game law proposes to follow closely upon the footsteps of the Disarmament Law. Now Europeans, be it said, to their very great credit, are known to be mainly in their fondness for sport and shikar, and I know some Europeans complain that a few natives here and there destroy game out of season. Such being the case, could we blame the people if they misconstrued the objects of the Bill, and in their helplessness and ignorance believed hat the game law is intended for the benefit of their fellow European subjects who bear arms as a matter of course, and who, now that they themselves have no arms, will be enabled by the law, that shall be passed, for their benefit, to own the game of the country exclusively? It is most important that the legislature of a country should, in passing a measure, take with it the people there of, and that the laws it makes should not be such as are beyond—far beyond the education and the intelligence of those whom they are intended to affect. Now I know some of my honourable colleagues will say that the ordinary people in the Presidency do not mind what law we pass, and might perhaps also say my objections are merely of my own creation. If so, I beg very respectfully to urge upon your Excellency's attention the consideration that in this country the people's time to object is not when we discuss a measure at the table, but when a case has happened like that which I have taken above, in which a Kunbi might be punished for killing a hare in his own field, or even his own compound, then he shall come to know for the first time that the shikar had passed a law prohibiting him from exercising his time-honoured right when his neighbours will wonder what could have led Government to interfere with them in this way; and when the case shall have created great discontent and murmuring, and when it might be too late and too inexpedient for Government to discuss the propriety of the law. For these and similar reasons I regret I cannot advise the Council to permit the introduction of the Bill, and therefore cannot vote for the motion to read it for the first time.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh—Your Excellency,—I concur in the remarks made by the Honourable Shett Morarjee Gocouldas, and think that there is no necessity for making a Game Law. In Guzerat the Jains use their influence in preventing destruction of animal life at all seasons. The Arms Act has reduced the number of native hunters. There are some classes such as Valdors Wadors, Kackadees, &c., live on hunting all round the year, but they are very few. Most princes and gentlemen are careful in the breeding season, as I know the late Highness Khunde Rao Maharaj of Baroda always did and prohibited killing of female deers. I think there should be no law passed until necessity for it is fully established because every law is an encroachment on the liberty of the people. There was at pingori last year and Kaira, but the country was flooded and was favourable to breed, would have destroyed it. I have always heard complaints by the cultivators of the soil that animals and birds were great pests. I have always heard people complain of the destruction of latter, and It would be well to prevent their destruction, as all agricultural and commercial business depends upon bullocks and cows. I therefore object to the principle of the Bill.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson:—Every one conversant with the habits of the gentry of this country is aware that all, and the Mahratta gentry—especially the minor chiefs, &c.,—are exceedingly fond of sport of every kind. It has been frequently brought to notice by Mahratta chiefs at Kolapore that through the operations of the professional game snarers most sorts of game are becoming exceedingly scarce, in fact, almost extinct; and strongly urged some measures to put a check on these people's proceedings, saying, "Shikar is our only amusement; if that is done away with, what are we to do?" These professional snarers kill agerything without regard to age or season; and it is full time that some check be put on their proceedings in the interest of all. The chief destroyers of game are the Phansi Pardees who snare and net game in various ways, and to such an extent that the antelope and partridge and jungle fowl are almost extinct in Guzerat. The customs of the upper classes provide a protection for game, and all that is required is to provide everywhere that protection for game which the customs of this country provide in Guzerat.

H. E. the Governor:—I would offer a few remarks, because I have had some acquaintance with this question all my life. I do not want to see the English game laws brought in here. It does not follow, however, that if there are no such game laws, there may not be some restrictions placed on the destruction of game. At the same time I think it is in the highest degree important that this measure should be freely discussed, and that it should be treated with such intelligent criticism as in the remarks which have fallen from the Hon. Morarjee Gokuldas, and the Hon. Gopalrao Hari Deshmookh. I will now deal with some of the objections urged by the former gentleman, and I think to some extent the honourable member has answered himself. I think he will see while his objections are extremely pertinent, that when they are examined they seem not to be of much weight as at first sight they appeared to be. He mainta ned that restrictions were undesirable, because they would interfere with the rights of the people. Well, you know there ought to be the greatest possible freedom allowed to all, consistent with the interests of others; but where personal liberty is likely to operate unfairly towards the general interests, I think it is conceded on all hands that there must be some restraint put upon it. Therefore, what requires to be shown when individual liberty is interfered with, is that that liberty has hitherto been unduly exercised. I do not think it can seriously be said that we shall not be able to do our duty to the question of famine or war, or any other tremendous affair, because we deal with such a question as this. But the foundation of this bill is this, that the liberty of killing game unrestrained has been so exercised as to threaten the extinction of certain animal species. The lesson taught by the facts is this, that the practice of professional shikaris and destroyers has been to lead to the extinction of certain wild animals which are very useful as articles of food; and if it be true that the great increase which has taken place of late in the price of milk is owing to the greatly increased consumption of meat in this country, it will be very advantageous that the supply of meat procured from game should not be lessened. Nobody wants, I am sure, to prevent anybody from killing game. All we want to do is to prevent the unnecessary destruction of game. It is well known that if you will kill the goose which lays the golden eggs, it will lay no more; and in the same manner, if you will kill birds and animals in such a manner as to preclude the propagation of their species, that species must diminish. As snarers become more skilful in killing birds, so will the birds diminish. As the European population increases there will be a still greater increase in the demand for articles of game of these snarers, and at the same time prices will rise. Therefore, the object of this bill is not at all to interfere with the right of the general population to kill game so as to preserve it for European and native gentlemen, but to see that the thing which they desire to have for the sake of sport shall not be extirpated, and shall be open for anybody who may wish to go and kill it, but not at such times as to destroy it utterly. The question raised by the Hon. Morarjee Gocoldas as to cattle is a rather far fetched illustration; but it tells rather the other way, because if the quantity of cattle has diminished, it is clear that we should keep up wild birds and beasts, which will provide our food supply during abstinence in other quarters. There is no provision in this bill, it is true, to prevent people entering upon land, not their own for purposes of sport; but there is the law of trespass to prevent this, and if the honourable gentleman, who has made the objection, thinks that the law of trespass is not stringent enough, we shall be very glad to strengthen the Act so that no European or any one else shall trespass now as to the object of the bill, and as to the objection that people will be prevented from killing game necessary to them for food. This bill will not affect that at all. I do not think all the shooting in the world would do so much harm to game. It is clear that nothing in a stream does a great deal more harm than catching fish in other ways; and similarly the snaring and netting of birds and animals especially in the breeding season is very hurtful to the continuance of the species. As to the extreme case of a person being prosecuted for a breach of this Act, without his being aware of its existence, and being sent to prison for such a breach, this course of procedure would be quite contrary to the practice adopted in this country, and the penalties under the Act would never be resorted to without the fullest notice having been given. I do not think there can be any serious fear in that respect. It appears to me that the subject must be approached in a common sense way, and if this is done I think it will be seen that there is no desire on the part of the Government to interfere with the liberties of the people, but rather to protect what is valuable for their benefit.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner:—Your Excellency has anticipated one or two of the arguments I had intended to adduce, but I may notice some misconceptions on the part of the Hon. Mr. Morarjee Gocouldas. He said this is the first occasion on which legislation has been resorted to on this subject. In that he is mistaken. Both the Government of Madras and the Government of India have their game laws. The Government of Madras very stringently prohibited the destruction of elephants, and in the N. W. P. there is an Act prohibiting the destruction of those beautiful pheasants which are so much in demand for ladies' dresses. Mr. Morarjee is not, perhaps, aware of that with regard to the Wagris being deprived of their means of livelihood, so far from that being the case they will be benefited, the increase of game under the restrictions of the Bill will be so enormous. During the close season they may have to resort to some other means of livelihood, or kill other than game animals, but on the whole they will be largely benefitted. And as to the misconception that may arise in the minds of ignorant people, that this is a more stringent disarming Act, are we to be restrained from carrying out a necessary measure because ignorant people will misunderstand it? Ignorant people may at the outset have all sorts of absurd notions on the subject, but in the course of a few years, when they see how it works, they will find that, so far from being detrimental, it will be a benefit to them. As to what Mr. Gopalrao Hari says regarding the existence of a game law in Guzerat at present, that may be so in the villages, in regard to the operations of the Wagris, but it does not reach Europeans, as I myself can testify they kill game wherever they find it. There is hardly a month in the year in which I have not myself shot game in all parts of Guzerat. If this Bill is carried, it will equalise the European with the Wagri in this respect. Mr. Gopalrao says public opinion does not permit the Wagris to kill game in certain districts of Guzerat, but that does not affect the Europeans in the same way. This bill will put Europeans and the Wagris on the same footing. I do not think the honourable member will object to the Bill in this respect. As to fish, unfortunately, the operations of the Irrigation Department have threatened to extinguish them in some of the rivers, because bunds are laid down which make it impossible for the fish to find their way up to spawn. I propose to introduce a clause in the Select Committee, providing for the preparation of certain pools to be preserved for the protection of fish.

The Honourable Mover further said he had been requested by the Honourable Agha Ali Shah to read a memorandum which he had drawn up on the subject of the Bill before the Council. The memorandum was as follows:—

The Act having for its object the preservation of game, where they abound or elsewhere in the different curlying tracts in this country, and measures taken to prevent their destruction particularly during their breeding season, would, in my opinion, prove a very beneficial one, not only to the people at large, but to sportsmen in particular. For I speak from experience, when I say that in many places where game abounds, the destruction of the young birds during their breeding season or the indiscriminate killing of such other animals, which come under the head of game, has caused—as I had ample opportunities of observing—a total disappearance of the breed for months to come, nay, sometimes for years. And yet the practice prevails. We have no preserves in this country where a person detected, merely ties passing in pursuit of game, might be brought up to book, and punished likewise. The Amirs of Sind had their *Shikargas*, where their exclusive privilges entitled them to every right of vert and venison. But in alluding to the different places where game now abounds, such as at Guzerat and at Kattywar, where any one is at liberty to go abroad in search of game, regardless either of the proper time or season for the pursuit, the promulgation and enforcement of the Act in question would in my opinion prove a blessing. I have, however, one remark to make with regard to deer stalking, that as these animals have no particular season for breeding, but breed throughout the year, the best plan I would suggest would be the prohibition of the shooting of does; and that an annual fee be levied upon every shikaree who shoots a buck. This would, in a measure I believe, prove a wholesome check upon professional shikarees at large, and greatly tend to the increase of game.

The Hon. James Graham said it seemed to him that it would be a great hardship to prohibit the killing of game in districts where the jungle was thick,—such a district, for instance, as Tanna, because of the great damage that might be caused by an increasing quantity of game to the crops. The best time to destroy their animals was during the breeding season, very horrible as the idea might seem to sportsmen. Graham's

H. E. the President suggested that "Provided that" objection was met by section VI section shall be deemed "nothing in the last enactment any landholder, or any person employed by a landholder, who adopts measures necessary for protecting the crops or produce growing on the land of such landholder from injury or destruction by game." That section, His Excellency remarked, would allow a man to kill game at any season to prevent the destruction of crops. It might be made more clear, perhaps.

The Hon. Mr. Graham said it was a question of detail. He did not object to the principle of the Bill, but he thought that in Committee it should be very carefully examined.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner:—Perhaps the honourable member will allow me to place his name on the Committee so that he can give us the benefit of his advice on the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Graham said as committing would be a farce, he would not be able to attend its meetings.

The Hon. Advocate General suggested that the procedure in the House of Commons should be followed, and that the regulations to be issued under the Act should be before the Council for a time before being brought into operation, so that any objections to them might be brought to notice.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said he had no objection, but he thought the object might be better attained by publishing the regulations in the newspapers, and inviting criticism.

The Hon. Mr. Morarjee thought three or four months should be allowed to elapse before the Bill was proceeded with, to enable the people in the districts to become fully aware of its objects and scope, and to submit any objections they might have. Many people in the interior knew nothing about the Bill, and if it was gone on with at once, the first notice they would get would probably take the form of a commital to prison for infringing its provisions.

H. E. the President said it was contemplated to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, and to insert a clause providing that the regulations under it should be laid before the Council, so that honourable members would have an opportunity of stating any objections they might have to them.

The motion was then put and carried, and the Bill was read a first time.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Agha Ali Shah, the Hon. Colonel Anderson, the Hon. Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, and the Hon. Mover, with instructions to report by Friday next.

The Council was adjourned till Monday, the 6th inst.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING BOUNTIES.

THIS bill, with reference to which Lord Granville has sent a despatch to the French Government to the effect that the proposed bounties are contrary to the spirit of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty allows the following bounties:—

Per ton measurement: For iron or steel vessels 60f; for wooden vessels of 200 tons and above, 20f for wooden vessels of less than 200 tons, 10f; for mixed vessels, 40f; for the engines put on board steam vessels and the auxiliary apparatus, such as steam pumps, accessories to motive power, windlasses, ventilators, worked mechanically, as well as for boilers and pipes per 100 kilos (2 cwts) 12f. They are considered as mixed vessels, ships wood bordered, of which the framework and beams are wholly of iron or steel. Any transformation of a ship having the result of increasing the measurement, gives right to a bounty calculated on the above tariff, according to the number of tons additional in the measurement. The bounty is accorded for the engines and auxiliary apparatus but on board the ship before completed. When the ship is allowed a compensation of 8f per 100 kilos for the weight of the new boilers without the tubes when of French make. As a compensation for the charges imposed on merchant shipping for the recruitment and service of the navy, there is accorded, for a period of 10 years from the promulgation of the present law, a bounty on navigation to French-sailing ships and steamers. This bounty applies exclusively to oversea navigation. It is fixed per ton net measurement and per 1 000 miles run at 1f50c for ships new from the yard, and decreasing annually: 7½c for wooden vessels; 7½ centimes for mixed vessels; 5 centimes for iron vessels. The bounty is increased 15 per cent for ships built in France on plans previously approved of by the Navy Department. The number of miles run is calculated between the point of departure and point of arrival, measured in a direct maritime line. In case of war, trading ships may be requisitioned by the State. The bounty is not given to ships engaged in the greater or lesser fisheries, to the subsidised lines or pleasure navigation. From the bounty accorded by the present Article shall by deducted 20 per cent, which shall be paid to the Invalid Seamen's Fund to increase the pension of seamen on the naval inscription.

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COL. PRENDERGAST'S APPOINTMENT.—The Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The appointment of Colonel Harry Prendergast, V.C., C.B., to the Western Coast Brigade Command, has been received here with the utmost satisfaction. No one grudges him his good luck (and to command a brigade after twenty-four years' service is certainly uncommon in this part of the world) for no man could have earned it more fairly,—"he has not commanded success, but he has done more, Sempronius, he's deserved it."

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A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods:—

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.

Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.

Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

NOTICES.

A SOLICITOR of four years standing is anxious to JOIN a good firm of Solicitors in Bombay or Calcutta with a view to purchasing a partnership.
For particulars please address
W. FRASER,
2, Gloucester Villas, Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, London.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
RIFLE MEETING AT BANGALORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS available by either day or night trains) will be issued from RAICHORE to BANGALORE at the rate of Rs. 45. First and Rs. 28, 2nd class from SATURDAY, the 11th of September, to FRIDAY night, the 29th of September, and will be available for return on any day up to, and inclusive of, MONDAY, the 3rd of October 1880, after which date the tickets will be forfeited and Passengers will be required to pay the ordinary single fare.
ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway Company, Agent and Manager's Office, Madras, 17th August 1880.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited on a SCHEDULE of RATES for the CONSTRUCTION of the above Railway to JOIN the CITY of BHOPAL with the G. I. P. RAILWAY at ITARSI STATION. The conditions of Contract Specifications, &c., can be seen at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained.
The work will be divided into 4 sections as under:—
I. Harel to River Nerbudda.
II. Nerbudda Bridge.
III. The Ghat Section.
IV. From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal.
The Government of India will, with whom the acceptance of tenders rests, not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one Section of the work.
The tenders are required by the 30th September next.
The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money to be returned on rejection of tenders and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfillment of accepted tenders, viz.:—

For Section I	.....	Rs. 300
" II	.....	" 700
" III	.....	" 1,000
" IV	.....	" 700

H. T. GEOGHEGAN, Engineer-in-Chief.
Pachmarhi, Dated 17th [illegible] 1880.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR THE DEKKHAN,
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
Price Eight Annas.
May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the estate of the late Lieut Colonel L. G. BROWN, 8th N.I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE, after which no claims will be recognised.
H. S. TANDY, Captain, 8th N. I.
Quetta, August 24. President Committee of Adjustment.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
of Paris.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Lighthouses, Steamers and any place where light work is carried on.
The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Balls and such entertainments.
Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of
MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus].

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25 would cost about	FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30 " "	about EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35 " "	about TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40 " "	about TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45 " "	about FORTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.
There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
MANAGER AND ACTUARY:
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.F.A.
N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate Value, which cannot Lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the undermentioned Shareholders of the above Company, that if they fail to PAY the amounts of the CALLS that have already FALLEN DUE on the shares purchased by them, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on or before the 2nd day of September next, their shares will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED under Clauses 39 to 43 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Nurrotum Hunsraj.....	5 Shares	numbered	2,260 to 2,264
Munjee Ramjee	5	"	2,411 to 2,415
Bhaimul Magjee	5	"	2,421 to 2,425
Jadhowjee M arjee ...	5	"	2,431 to 2,435
Nursey Kessowjee	20	"	2,060 to 2,079
H. Maxwell	15	"	2,451 to 2,465

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th August 1880.

A. JOURDIN AND CO.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on Commission Sale; Rs. 17 charged as Commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Rs. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that Mr. JOSEF LAUTER, Surgeon from the Veterinary College, Munich, and the Royal Stables, Munich, has joined our establishment, which will enable us to offer confidently our services for all cures of sickness of horses, cattle and dogs, &c.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Royal Theatre.

NOTICES.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1835.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

THE SASSOON PRESS COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held to the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September, 1880, at 4 o'clock p.m., to receive the Final Account of Liquidation and to confirm the acts of the Liquidators and dissolve the Company.
S. D. SASSOON,
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